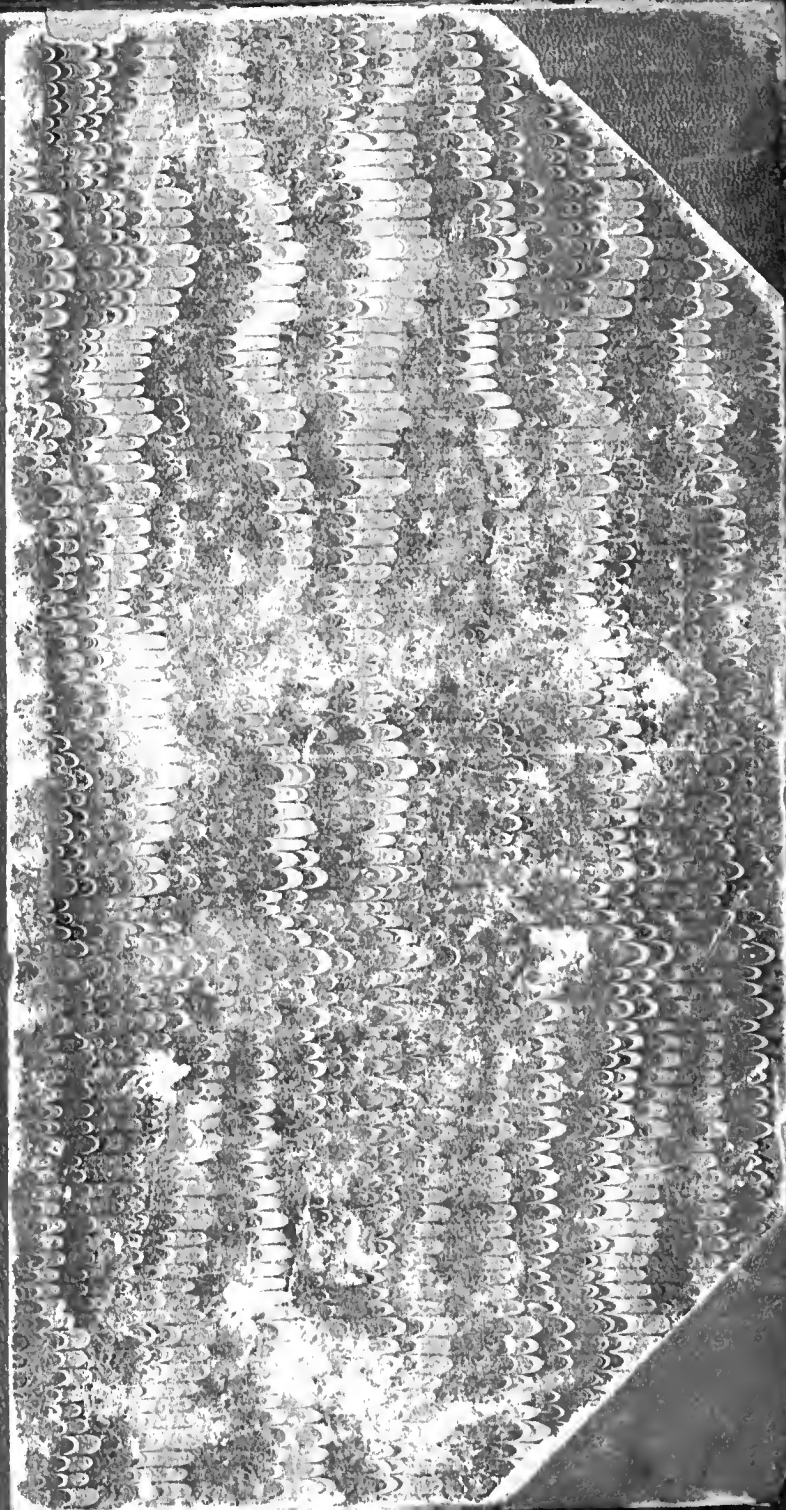


May
Sept
1912
Jared



- Boxes to be shipped to Uganda
from Nairobi
- ✓ 2 Chop boxes
 - ✓ 2 Adis boxes
 - ✓ 1 Heavy chest
 - ✓ 2 Woven collecting chests
 - ✓ 2 Brown chests, collecting

Shipped at Entebbe, Uganda
12 June, British East Africa, Sept.
4-10, 1912: -

- 1 Carriage box of land shells
- 2 Woven cases (Tree-Squirrels)
- 217 Birds

Boxes of Birds shipped

- Division of Birds**
- 1 Large box, metal, left at Adis Ababa to be shipped by Dr. Guy Love, U.S. Consul.
 - 2 Large boxes shipped from Sadi Malka.
 - 7 Boxes shipped by Negardi from Aletta Gale
 - 5 about March 30, 1912
 - 3 Boxes (1 Adis box, large + 2 quite small wooden ones) shipped by Dr. Love's returning Negardis to Adis Ababa May 17, 1912, from Gale Camp.
 - 3 Boxes left at Gale Camp, May 17, to be shipped by Dr. S. J. Rafferty, via Gondula to Adis (1 black willow case, 1 grass instrument box, one quite small wooden).
 - 1 Black metal uniform case shipped to Gale from Borena, to be sent by Dr. Rafferty, with the other 3, via Gondula to Adis Ababa, left Borena June 4.
 - 24 Packages of birds in all

2 Wooden boxes, Adis boxes, shipped turned over to Mr. Alfred Bradley at Entebbe

26 Boxes

Shipped to Nairobi from Mern Aug. 8, 1912:
5 Chop boxes and 2 Adis boxes of birds

May 17, 1912. - Left Lato Camp with rangers
 21 miles, 9 Somali men, 2 Quailis, and one
 Harbach. March 15 miles south to a
 ridge below ^{Lato} ~~Dato~~ Village. Shot Vidua,
 white & black species. As I proceeded south-
 wards Viduas became quite abundant,
 and I went to Lato Camp where I only saw
 a few & shot none. It was pleasant as
 we went along thru tall grasses now
 fading, with scattered growth of trees
 & bushes, to see the large Red-rumped
~~Monkeys~~ again, but only one. Shot
 2 Kinner-fowl & 2 Speck-fowl for "aka-roda",
 only 4 birds for skins. Dick-Dicks only game.
 On the last part of the march, rain fell
 heavily & wet me thru my rain coat.
 The Black Quokoo was heard in the
 camp. A dark Eucicola-like bird
 uttered a hard "chick" persistently from
 the tree-tops, but proved elusive when
 I tried to get a specimen. The evening
 & night was pleasantly bright, the
 latter very brightly starry. Blue Starling
 in large flocks.

May 18, 1912. - Rode about 12 miles,
from ^{Dokato} ~~the~~ Village to Kormali.
Day pleasantly cloudy, in spots, not too
hot. ^{Dokato} is on a hill about 2000
feet; in lower edge of juniper zone. The
junipers are tall & slim like the ^{Yellow}
West-Land, N.Y. I gathered a striking spec-
imen of it from a large tree. Most
trees were young & many were twisted
into fantastic shapes like ³ this, as at
some about Addis Ababa. ¹ ~~Before~~
leaving camp I saw ^{a hare, a ~~dark~~ duck, and} from colinus grandid,
the only game birds seen during the
days ride, which was mostly through
grain fields, the trail enclosed for long
distances by stone walls, up or down
steep hills. The stone walls were grown
with peeth, ferns, etc. I missed the
Motacillas that would have been on
the walls had it been winter. The dark
bird that chirps loudly, in the brush,
I "saw" one of, and heard many others.
Killed a new, Red-headed Weaver. Two
together on a mimosa. I thought them males, but 2 ♂!

All three species of Black-faced Yellow 2
Weaver (Hypochaeris) were breeding in
flocks along the trail. A Polyboroides
was perched on a mass of "Squaw" "Weaver's"
nests. The Weavers assembled in force & made
a terrible fuss until I shot the Polyboroides.
Its joints work both ways which enables
them to be of firm tree limbs & branches.
Its stomach was empty. I shot another but
it dropped in high weeds & "quandred".
Had for my wood & water at the night's camp.
Found Red-brown numerous in middle of night, at
Kormali, where the "three" birds "reappeared"
(2) after a long absence, on the carcass of a
dead mule, also with a Dromedary Stork &
a few small Vultur (monachus). A
small pigeon (Streptopelia gambelii). Gallin
salubritas from beside the trail "Grey-bills".
All birds labelled Anole should read Dokato.

May 19, 1912. - Kormali Village to Bodessa,
on a stream of same name. First half of
day's march down hill to Sagon River, last
up, up, up! to Bodessa, at the edge of a
great canyon, hollowed out by the floods
of the Sagon River and its many small tribu-
-aries, during the rainy season, now mostly dry.

Beside the Sagon River I saw the first
Yellow-bellied Bulbuls, shot a new small
Hornbill; saw 30 Tailors in one flock
shot 2 Guinea-fowl + 1 spur-fowl, like
those at Gato River; 2 Lesser Bushbirds;
many Red-rumped Weavers (*Dinamidae*).
One small, bushy-tailed squirrel
running in the trail. The Sagon was
muddy, busy with oxen, running
to the right (west?).

Notes on Bodessa Birds (May 19-31, 1912).

[I have never found a *Pitta* in Africa.]

[*Struthio*.] The 2 I saw on the Horwash
River, are the only ones I have seen on the
Ethiopian Abyssinian Expedition; but
Mr. Frank wrote, from Suva, that he had seen
ostriches in that region. Eggs were offered
for sale at Gato Camp; but the vendors
did not say whence they came.]

Francolinus granti (form). Abundant in
the Sagon Valley, at the foot of the 6-mile
hill, below the Bodessa camp. Here I have
seen but one cross. I shot 2 parents + 1 yg.
Since then I have several times seen some,
probably the same brood, beside some pools,
in the same place. They must be very

rare here. The parents in question,
one seen, one made a great outcry. 3.
flew up on dry branches above the grass
screaming as loudly as possible, trying
to distract my attention from a brood of half-grown
young. These are at least as noisy as any
of the Francolinids.

Young of *Francolinus* (10) - First found
at the camp (Bodessa). They are in two
or three, occasionally in flocks with half-
grown young. Once I surprised 20 of them
to get to in a canyon, near water. I shot
2 P. 10. I have never seen one on the ground,
alive; they fly up from the grass and
bushes with a loud whistling cry and
fly strongly, for a long distance, without
ceasing their rapid wing strokes. Then they
raise their wings + settle in the grass. At
first their flight is low, then they mount
higher as they acquire speed. In flights
the flocks sometimes keep together, but
when there are only 2 or 3 they often
fly in different directions. The flock of 20
surprised in a canyon separated and
flew up different sides to the grass cover.
They appear to have finished brooding.
7 skins to date

[Pterostes is very abundant 6 miles down the hill in the Dagon Valley (one skin from there); b. + j have not seen up to and then up here on the plateau.]
N. p. pterostes. - Abundant, in large flocks in the Dagon Valley. Up here they are scarce + have different habits. They are in thick heavy grass, +, when flushed only fly up high enough to clear the grass + find more open ground where they can run. They are scarce, singles, or pairs, and silent. The only one I have heard was a lone bird being worried by a large Gyrfalcon. It made a great outcry + pursued the hawk, which watched the ground from bush tops trying to get a closer at the bird. When flushed it once, flew about 6 yards + was very hard to flush a second time. No eggs or young seen there.
Streptopelia acridoides. - Scarce. A few in a valley 5 miles distant, where there are bright pools of water, trees + bushes.
Streptopelia damar. uss. - Abundant + noisy. In open or in woody country. Very noisy. When a pair settles on a branch they settle up to each

other + put their bills together, uttering a querulous, whining note. 4

Halcyon atra. Common in all kinds of country - along grass, brush, or woods.

None of the Pigeons have been found nesting here.

Streptopelia acridoides. - Single birds or pairs occasionally visit the camp, usually at night. ^{uttering a piercing cry}
Little Black-bellied Bustard (2 skins). A noisy

bird, but silent in flight. It grunts the long time on a long drive of erect leading south. Here its time may have been seen. I have shot 2 in the bush, along which they run, singly or in pairs for miles. When the bush branches cease in the ^{clust} I send a long out on each side in the grass + the birds are soon flushed from the grass + shot on the wing. They are delicious table birds. When on high ridges, seldom flushed from the longer grass of the hill slopes below. On May 31, my syce brought me a half-grown young, which he had caught in the grass when hunting.
Larger White-bellied Bustard (2 skins). - This fine table bird usually flies in pairs, often 2 pairs together, and occasionally 3 birds. Its cry is constantly

heard when they are about; but they
always appear about the camp at
morning & evening. They utter a loud
bah-kah-kah. Frequently repeated,
both from the ground and when flying.
During the middle hours of the day
they usually are absent & cannot
be found in the grass. They frequent
the hills, where the grass is not too
heavy for running freely about, but
when flushed & shot at, often fly
to low-flying where the ground is
very better covered, & lie quite close.
When flushed they utter their loud
bah-kah-kah, the first 2 syllables
slowing down out with a nasal quality.
I have seen no young ones. When I shot
a ♀, the male remained about the
place for 2 days, constantly flying
about & calling bah-kah-kah, until I
shot it for food.

[No large Bustard has been seen since
I left the Gato River.]

Pseudogyps africanus. - Comes in flocks,
wherever a mule deer or a buck deer
claim for food for the Habash men,

but does not remain about waiting
for small bits of food like the ⁵
smaller vultures. I have seen open
the tough skin of a mule quite easily
& get at the meat without waiting for
it to decay, & burst open. In this it
is assisted by the Barn Hawk-Eagle,
but the 2 species of small vultures stay
away until the others have fed & content
themselves with the scraps & small
bits picked up about the camp.
Within an hour of the death of a mule or the
butchering of a buck deer the White-backed
Vultures ^{assemble} come in a big flock, when
fully about the pit in flocks on the large
trees nearby, but they soon clear the
carcass of a mule, and then disappear.
Lophogyps occidens. - This is much the
finest of the vultures. I have never seen
a flock of them together. They often
visit camps singly, or in pairs, often
selecting a different place from the other
species; but the two smaller species often
insist upon keeping their company, and
in shooting them I have ^{once} killed a Nothofelis
and once a Nothofelis at the same shot.
They usually visit camp once or

twice daily, to see what's doing, but do not sit around all day like the Neorophes.

Nephron pteropus. - Eaten 2 or 3 days near 2 come into camp; but the species is rare here.

Neorophes monachus. - In usual abundance + constant in attendance, perching in flocks in large dead trees or singly or in small numbers on smaller ^{green} trees. Often they remain in the front, or, occasionally, one is found taking a siesta in the dense foliage of trees in the canyons. I shot one of the same time I killed a Pseudogyps on the carcass of a mule.

Large African Goshawk. - Common, seen on Guinea-fowl for food, and are very bold, ^{once} returning to the chase after I had shot + wounded a guinea hen despite my presence.

Accipiter. - A Sparrowhawk of some species is occasionally seen.

Milvus aegyptius. - Numerous here.

Disodactylus ardesiacus. - One seen May 30th

Bubo lacteus. - One seen in a large tree in a canyon. 6

Large, square-tailed Roller (2 skins). One or 2 seen nearly every day.

Haleyon, slender, reddish bell (4 skins). Alcedo 4; a family parties. Utters a loud Wink-Lia note - a trembling trill added to the last note. When numerous birds alight together they utter a loud twittering cry, + have the common habit of extending one wing upward.

[June 3, 1912. - Left Bodessa and camped 1/2 mile north of the Sagon River, to collect.]

June 6, 1912. - Left camp on Sagon River and marched to dry watercourse half-way between Bodessa and Turturo, where I shot 4 Guinea-fowl with 2 cartridges (4 s).

June 7, 1912. - Marched from a dry river bed to Turturo + found the rich there.

June 12, 1912 Turturo to El Ade, Abyss. 4 1/2 hours by camels

June 14, 1912. - El Ade to Mar Mora

June 15, 1912. - Mar Mora to B. ^{Turturo} ~~Turturo~~ or ~~Turturo~~.
Lost 5 camels, recovered 3 of them.

June 17, 1912. - Turturo to Wata beyond Ancole.

Itinerary. Horra.

June 18, 1912, Anole to Wobok.

June 19, 1912. — Wobok to a dry camp near
Savie, 8 hours by mule. Yabo

June 20, 1912. - Dry camp near same to ~~the~~
(C.F.), called Ginger by which I was in charge.

June 21, 1912. - ~~Ebo~~ ^{Ebo} ~~to day~~ ^{to day} ~~Bushy~~ ^{Bushy} ~~a~~ ^a
small stream, north of Eboja. (Kassa Borecha).

June 22, 1912 - Karsa Barecha to Mollet.

June 23, 1912. - Malata to Lower Chappa Village

June 24, 1912. - From ^{upper} ~~lower~~ Cheyenne ridge to
~~lower~~ ^{upper} Cheyenne ridge, 3 hours.

Shot 30 Sandgroove (25.44.099).

June 25-26, 1912. - Left lower Chikla village
on the Balak River at 9 a.m. June 25,
and arrived at Hior (or Hior), an oasis
in a big desert at 2:30 a.m. June 26.

June 30, 1912 - Left Haver at 4 P.M. Arrived
at a nearly dry pond (water in 2 places
3/4 hour, about) at 7:30 P.M. 18 miles ^{from} Haver

July 2, 1912. Left water-hole on my river
at 2 P.M. Arrived at Tassia 6 P.M.

July 4, 1912. Left Dussier at 2:30 P.M. and marched to beyond a large water-hole of rain water, at which we replenished our supplies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours SW. of Dussier, then marched

Henry.

on model in the front a dry co. of

July 5, 1912. - Marched about 8 miles to Lake Rudolph,
east side & down the lake several hours
until we were $1\frac{1}{4}$ days north of the British
border, troops commanded by Capt. Wellon

July 6, 1912. - Passed the British Bar at 3 3/4 hours
+ camped beside the lake. Very high wind.

July 7, 1912. - Traveled south from Rd. to the lake
4½ hours and camped at south end of
Rudolph. A few Horn-tailed Boobies
the last 3 days, on Rudolph, as was at the
extreme south end, where Sterna adellana
was also found the very high, as well as
of Ardeinanus seen. Several fish & other
collected. Three species of fish & plants found

July 8, 1912. - Walked south 12 hours and camped
a little south of Lake Umbagog.

July 9, 1912. - Traveled 10 miles a little west of Smith, mostly up a stream in a box canyon, until a wall about 40 feet high blocked the canyon near a divide. I think a way could have been found out to the right (west); but we returned nearly to the south end of Little Butte. Good water was found at the canyon.

July 10, 1912. Went up to the head of
east side of the lake. 2 days and
could not reach opposite the south end of
Dundee Island.

July 11, 1912. - Left Lake Rudolf and ascended
to mesa-top by a rough trail, and
camped 10 miles southeast of the Lake.

July 12, 1912. Marched 15 miles to a point
southeast of Mount Sill + Lake Rudolf.

July 13, 1912. Marched from my mid-morning
camp to a section of the Indumumara
Range of mountains 3 hours. After 2
hours when gnarls were seen, and,
soon after, in a dry river bed a flock
of 2 or 3 guinea-fowl, the
first seen since leaving Wabok. Sent
10 men out to seek water. They found
only a very little, in two places, a long
distance from our camp, which was
on a well-worn trail. The mules
were sent around a spur of the
mountain to be watered + to fetch
water to camp. They returned late
at night after seven hours travel
none having had water, but bringing

4 small skinsful of water. Birds
abundant. Greater & lesser prairie
and quail. No other game birds but a
very few partridge. Grant and
Dick Frick abundant, but no rabbits.

July 14, 1912. - Men again sent to
the same water. Several native villages
discovered, and mules were watered
at a good well shown by the natives
(Rendile). Tracks camp moved 4
hours southeast at 2:30 P.M. Our
camp followed at 3 P.M. for 3 hours
& both camps reached good water
found by one of Frick's men
on an old trail. Bligh remained
behind & reached our camp with
the mule train at 9 P.M. & spent
the night with us. He had a Rendile
with him, wearing big wooden rings
in his ears; looking like a Masai.
He carried a spear & was missing
next morning, so our hopes of a
guide were dashed. At our new
camp near a spring in another
section of the Indumumara Mts.,
we found rabbit, dick-dick, grant

plenty of rhinos ^{seen} (one seen on the 2-hour march) and not far away a very large giraffe skeleton. Quail, a few sand grouse, & plenty of pigeons were the only game killed except a few bustards lesser.

July 15, 1912. - Remained in camp at the spring. Birds nesting by tens of thousands. Collected 35 birds & skinned 2 more shot ^{on} yesterday's march. Crows, vultures, & buteo ^{anyway} & a large Falco were seen. The later part of pigeons, of which I shot 22 in 3 shot - (6, 6, 10). I found Hypobombus, Quail, Silverbills, & yellow-bellied Sassers among the 40-50 small birds killed at one shot. 10 birds skinned, and the rest ^(Quails) were made into a delicious pot pie by our cook, D. mala. The Quails were most abundant, many thousands, next were 2 species of pigeon (Oenanthe & Streptopelia) and carthusiatus weavers were in such large flocks that I obtained 17 specimens with

one shot. Silver-bills were less numerous; but there were many very large flocks of the Nile species of Hypobombus. Not many other species were seen drinking. Small flocks of yellow Sassers, a few Pycnonotus, a pair of yellow-billed hornbills and a few Praderis were about all. The Sassers were of Hypobombus ^{type}.

Quails are very strong flyers & make a loud sound with their wings in passing. Thousands of Oenanthe & Streptopelia could be seen on trees & bushes waiting a chance to drink; but a few Streptopelia were the only other doves seen. Dr. Rafferty caught Pseudogryllus africanus in one of his leopard traps.

July 16 and 17. - Camped at spring in Indummarab Hills.

July 18 to 20. - Marched across plain to Endoto Mts., 40 ^{miles}.

On the 20th we camped where Franchet an elephant and buffalo, close to the N. base of Endoto Peak, making a noon halt of several hours, then marching on ^{3 hours} to water east of the Endoto Mts. & camped for the night.

July 21, 1912. - Marched 5 hours to the south base of the Endoto Mts., and remained there until 4 P.M. July 24.

+25
July 24, 1912. - Marched north from the Endoto
 Mountains $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Er-re-re water,
July 25+26. - Er-re-re to Sa-se-dun fire (5)
 hours southwest.

July 26, 1912. - Marched $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the Marsabit
 Road & camped for the night.

July 27, 1912. - Marched 5 or 6 hours to Elora at
 Malale. In the evening we marched south
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to dry camp for the night, on the
 Marsabit Road.

July 28, 1912. - Marched 5 hours to a point midway
 between the 1st & 2nd water, south of Malale
 on the Marsabit Road.

July 29, 1912. - Marched $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Kaku

July 30, 1912. - We rode 4 hours on the A.M.
 from Kaku to a dry river. In the P.M.
 marched $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours to a mountain north
 of the Guaso Nyero River.

July 31, 1912. - Marched to the north bank of
 the Guaso Nyero River, some east of
 Archer's camp.

August 1, 1912. - Marched 2 miles east
 and then crossed to the north bank
 of the Guaso (10 m. E. of Archer's camp),

and camped with the Safari of Col.
 John Cassell (of Bride) and Dr. Hamstock
 who were hunting there.

Aug. 3, 1912. - Mr. Frick moved south in the
 A.M. & we followed $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, starting at
 3 P.M. camped across a great lava flow on
 the edge of a smooth plain. Camp disturbed
 by a lion coming in, which roused the camels.

Aug. 4, 1912. - Marched 2 hours to the Lakiundu
 River, in view and north of Mt. Kenia, a few
 miles south of the Guaso Nyero River.
 Zupfery collected birds at this place.

Aug. 5 to 7. - On the Lakiundu River, in camp.

Aug. 8, 1912. - Marched to the Lakiundu River on the
 Lakiundu River and made a moon hunt of
 several hours, spent in shooting birds. Towards
 evening we moved on to Mr. Frick's camp on
 the Guaso Nyero River, where I shot 12 Guinea
 - Fowl, 4 at one shot. Saved 2 skins.

Aug. 9, 1912. - Marched to the Mera Swamp, on
 the Equator, in the Mera Forest.

Aug. 10, 1912. - Spent 2 hours in the Mera Forest,
 shooting birds. Then rode to Mera, where
 the compound was covered with white -

-nearred Corvultures. From Mera
I continued on the trail to the
Tana River, and camped at
Kilindini (same name as the
landing at Mombasa). Mr R. J.
Lunningham, at Mera, left
me on the trail to , on which
I rode over hills, up, up, up for
3 1/2 hours, through a country
covered with tall brake (*Pteris*)
with occasional shrubs and
woods - very few roads, finding
that the safari had taken a
different road to Kilindini. I
retraced my steps, a foot, to Mera,
where Mr. Horn, the Commissioner of Mera
District gave me a guide, who turned
off the main road ^{to the left} just out of Mera,
and I reached Kilindini at 8:30 P.M.,
having been hiking 15 1/2 hours without
rest - a hard day!

August 11, 1912. - Marched hours on the
Govt. trail to the Tharaka District.

August 12, 1912. Marched hours to the
of the previous day.

end of the Government Trail, & camped.
August 13, 1912. - Marched hours on a trail
to the Tana River, through Tharaka District.

August 14, 1912. - Marched hours to a corn-
field on the Tana River, below the mouth
of the M' Tanga River, a large tributary.

August 15, 1912. - Left camp No. 1, in cornfield
on the Tana River after lunch, and
spent the remainder of the day in crossing
the M' Tanga River at its mouth and up
through heavy brush country to a hill-
top between the M' Tanga and Tana rivers,
where we camped for the night at Camp No. 2.

August 16, 1912. - Marched hours to the
River, and made Tana Camp No. 3.

Aug. 17, 1912. - Marched 6 1/2 hours to a small
stream and made Tana R. Camp No. 4.
Still through heavy brush country until
a low mountain range was crossed,
beyond which the country is more open
in the evening.

Aug. 18, 1912. - Marched 4 hours over rolling
brush & grass country, with few trees,
crossing several little streams, one of
which Camp No. 5 was made at dusk.

Aug. 21, 1912. - At Camp No. 6, near Y. R.
Aug. 22, 1912. - Marched 2 hours to Mr. Brown's
advance camp on the Tana River, and
then 2 hours more to Camp No. 7, at the
junction of the Thika and Tana rivers.
Two rhinos seen en route.

Aug. 24 and 25, 1912. - At Tana River Camp No. 7.

Aug. 26, 1912. - Marched 3 hours up the
right side of the Thika River.

Aug. 27, 1912. - Marched $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours up the
right bank of the Thika River and
camped SW. of Itanga Hills, near a
high, rocky hill, on which I was
surprised to find a flock of
Spur-Throat of which I shot two.

Aug. 28, 1912. - Marched 4 hours up the
right bank of the Thika River.

Aug. 29, 1912. - Marched $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours to
a camp ^{and Donio Sabuk mtn.} of the Athi
River. On leaving the Thika River
we traversed a rolling country

with some trees and brush. **12**
a bush-covered plateau beyond
which we at last obtained a
clear view of the Athi Valley.
I crossed the Athi on my mule
without wetting my feet though the
stream was about 50 yards wide. After
crossing the Athi the trail led along
a grassy, forested ridge to the main
road, the first road we have been on
since leaving the end of the Government
road from M. to Tharaka District.
The road led through nearly open country
through a mountain pass, crossing
several small streams and waterfalls.
We camped at the Indaga (South) Station.
On this side of the Athi I was
pleased to see the Red-rumped and Squaky
Weavers still with us, and also a few
Eurocephalus ruficollis. There were many
small Hornbills, showing narrow white
stripes on wing & tail; but they were
shy, & I could not see the color of
the bill. There were many Frankolinia
rubescens at our last camp on the Thika;
and I saw a flock of 8 or 10 as we
descended from the plateau to the Athi

Aug. 30, 1912. - Left the Indian's Store at Sono Sabur, S. I. and marched $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours to the Athi River in sight of McWilliam's house at Juba Fort.

Aug. 31, 1912. - Left the Athi River near Juba at sunrise and marched $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to a camp on a small tributary of the Athi River west of a triangulation station mark.

I followed the Athi nearly all of the way, mostly through heavy grass or on Hippo tracks, arriving in camp late and tired. During the day I was never out of sight of game in abundance. I saw two giraffes grazing on thorn-tops at considerable distance & watched them with my glass for a half hour. Ostriches were quite numerous & one male came within rifle range. Waterbuck, cony, & Longhorns were in thousands. A few bands of Grant. At camp were wild dogs and next to

There were very few Impati; and about 100 wildbeast, of which I counted exactly 50 in one herd at short rifle range. There were Greater Bustards and Secretary-birds, and large sand-grouse, or at least groups of *Francolinus schiotti*, one of which I dropped with a shotgun but could not get as it probably ran in the long grass. On the Athi several flocks of Guinea-Fowl (see skin ^{of Guinea-fowl} collected on the Athi River at Juba).

Sept. 1, 1912. - Marched 4 hours to Athi Station, on the Uganda Railway.

Sept. 2, 1912. - At Athi Station, Uganda Railway.

Sept. 2, 1912. - Took 9:30 P.M. train to Nairobi.

Sept. 3, 1912. - At Nairobi.

Sept. 4, 1912. - Took 8 am. train from Nairobi and arrived at Eschschment at 12 M.

Sept. 4 to 12, 1912. - At Eschschment.

Sept. 12, 1912. - Took 5:30 a.m. train for Nairobi.

M... ..	—	70
13... ..	2	80
Changamwe	6	180
Kwa Jimvu	8	—
Miritini	10	—
M... ..	16	530
M... ..	26	—
Maji-ya-Chumvi	35	570
S... ..	44	910
Machinon Road	61	1180
Maungu	85	1700
Voi	103	1830
Levo	133	1530
Kenani	148	2080
Mitito-Andei	165	2500
Mazengaleni	185	2900
Kibwezi	196	2940
Makindu	209	3280
Simba	229	3353
Sultan Hamud	248	3790
Kiu	267	4860
Ulu	276	5250
Magadi Junction	282	—

Kapiti Plains	288	535
Athi River	311	4750
Nairobi	327	5450
Kikuyu	342	6500
Lamboni	352	—
Escarphment	364	7390
Kijabé	371	6790
Naivasha	391	6230
Gilgil	409	6460
Elmenteta	431	5890
Nakuru	449	5950
Njoro	461	6490
Elburgon	474	6820
Molo	484	7940
Landiani	500	7410
Lumbwa	518	6220
Fort Ternan	536	4980
Muhoroni	550	4140
Kibigori	561	3820
Kibos	578	3650
Port Moresby	584	3650

Data for labels: -

Barbat, long-tailed ad. { Yana River Camp No. 1
Aug. 15, 1912.

Iris yellow. Bill, feet & claws black. Two specimens
colored alike.

Thrush.

do

Iris dark red. Bill grayish black. Feet and
claws brownish gray.

Small Gray Shrike.

do

Iris dark brown. Bill with maxilla black,
mandible bluish gray. Feet dark plumbeous;
claws black.

The ~~two~~ ^{three} species make a whirring sound with
their wings when moving about in the scrub-
a sound similar to that produced by our Fox
Sparrow in its short flights. (Yana R. Aug. 24.)

The men bring in large carp and ^{large} eels; but no

Catfish were caught in the Yana R. (Aug. 24.)

At Yana R. Camp 6. Dr. Roffert, trapped a Black-backed
Jackal. It afterwards escaped by biting off
the rope by which it was tied, and escaped
with a piece of rope hanging from its neck.

- ✓ 1 Metal box C. 7. Clothing.
- ✓ 1 Pair of trousers " "
- ✓ 1 Rifle
- ✓ 1 Green bag (missing).
- ✓ 3 Chop-boxes (birds)

In May 17th shipment to Adis, was a
small box from Mr. C. Frick. I did not
open the box, but a note from him said:
"I am sending you 21 Birdskins."

Gov't trail Wane to Tharaka, Tharaka District,
Aug. 10-12, 1912.

First shipment of birds	3448
Second " " "	1492
	<hr/> 4940